

and *O. glomerosus*, Alcock, the tentacles are relatively very short. The tubercle representing the second dorsal rays in *O. megaceros* is certainly not the result of any recent absorption of a large ray. A row of similar tubercles is apparently present on the fore part of the back of *O. niger*, and is shown in Brauer's figure but not mentioned in the text.

To the other species formerly referred to *Paroneiodes*, Alcock (1890), and *Dolopichthys*, Garman (1899), but now included by Alcock (1899) and Brauer (1906) in *Oneiodes* (the original definition of which must in consequence be modified by omitting all reference to the number and position of the dorsal spines), *O. megaceros* shows no very close affinity.

References.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Cyttosoma helgæ, type, $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ca., based on a photograph.

XII.—Description of a new Genus and Species of Cleridæ. By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

DIEROPSIS, gen. nov.

Eyes with a deep subtriangular emargination in front, from which a line passes backwards almost up to the hind border, dividing each eye into two parts: a more finely faceted upper part and a more coarsely faceted lower part. Antennæ rather short, 11-jointed, the last three joints dilated and compressed, forming a somewhat triangular club. Labrum distinct, transverse, with a more or less deep sinuate emargination in front. Last joint of maxillary and labial palpi triangular. Prothorax with a more or less strongly developed tubercle at the middle of each side. Elytra elongate, somewhat parallel-sided, obtusely rounded at the apex. Legs moderately stout, subequal in length in the female, the front pair greatly elongated in the male; the hind femora much shorter than the abdomen; tarsi moderately long, with the first joint very short, the second a little shorter than the two succeeding joints united; the claw-joint rather broad,

only slightly narrowed towards the base, the claws simple, widely divergent, with a rather distinct setose onychium showing between them at their base; the second, third, and fourth joints lamellate beneath, the lamellæ truncate at the apex. Metasternum produced anteriorly about halfway between the middle coxæ, and furnished on the intercoxal process with a more or less prominent tubercle. Fifth ventral segment of the abdomen semicircularly emarginate at the apex in the male, rounded at the apex in the female.

The male of this genus is readily distinguishable from the female by the very long front legs; the tibiæ of these legs are furnished at the apex on the posterior side with an obtuse process, and the tarsi are rather densely fringed on each side with long hairs. A sexual difference is also to be found in the form of the last joint of the palpi; in the female this joint is short and very broad, in the male more elongate.

The genus is to be placed in the subfamily Clerinæ. In its general form and in the structure of its antennæ it shows an affinity with *Trichodes*, Herbst, but differs from the latter by its tuberculate prothorax, the peculiar character of its eyes, the somewhat differently formed tarsi, and the tuberculated intercoxal process of the mesosternum.

Dieropsis quadriplagiata, sp. n.

Nigra, hirta; prothorace utrinque tuberculo eburneo munito; elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, utrisque fasciis duabus flavo-testaceis, ornatis—una prope basin, secunda angustiore pone medium.

Long. ♂ 26, lat. 9 mm.; long. ♀ 25-30, lat. 8-10 mm.

Hab. British Central Africa: Kondowe (*A. Whyte*), Niomkolo (*A. Carson*), and Fwambo (*W. H. Nutt*).

Black; the head, prothorax, base of elytra, body beneath, and legs rather densely covered with long black hairs. Head and prothorax thickly punctured, the latter furnished on each side with a smooth ivory-yellow tubercle of somewhat variable size (in the male type from Kondowe it is scarcely prominent, whereas in the female example from Fwambo it is quite prominent and in form conical). Elytra very closely and strongly punctured, except on the posterior third or fourth part; each with two transverse testaceous-yellow bands, which extend from the lateral border to within a short distance of the suture; the anterior band is considerably the wider of the two, but narrows towards its inner end, its hind border being nearly straightly transverse, while the anterior border is oblique or slightly curved.